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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE House having concurred in the Senate amendments to the supplementary reconstruction bill, this has gone to the President for his action, and Mr. JOHNSON will signalize the possibly last hours of his administration by another veto, of which it need only be said in advance that his well known role will be sustained to the last. The main feature of the new bill is that which substitutes a simple majority of the votes cast for the present requirement of a majority of the registration, in the acceptance or rejection by any Southern State of its new Constitution.

BY A private telegram, received from Gen. C. H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, we learn that the delegates from that city to the State and National Conventions are almost unanimous for Curtin for Vice President, and most of them have been so instructed.

Chester county elected delegates yesterday and instructed them for Curtin. That gentleman is developing much strength throughout the State.

Method of Impeachment.

In the United States, the impeachment of the President is without precedent. Only once, in 1848, an attempt was made against President Tyler, but it failed. There have, however, been several cases of the impeachment of other civil officers. In 1797, William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, was impeached for having intrigued to transfer New Orleans to Great Britain; in 1803, John Pickering, Justice of the District Court of the District of New Hampshire, was impeached on four charges, one of which alleged that he was a man of loose morals and intemperate habits; in 1805, the impeachment of Samuel Chase, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the cause of great public excitement; in 1830, James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court for the District of Missouri, was impeached on high misdemeanors. The latest cases are those of Judge Watrous of Texas, who was impeached in 1857, and of Judge West H. Humphreys of Tennessee, who in 1862 was impeached for complicity in the Rebellion. All these cases constitute precedents for the impeachment of the President, which will be limited to the same rules, except that at the trial of the President the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States must preside. The main points in the procedure against the President will, therefore, be as follows:

A committee appointed by the House will appear before the bar of the Senate and officially announce the resolution of impeachment. The President of the Senate will appoint a Select Committee to hear the report of the Committee of the House. A report will then be made by the Senate Committee to the Senate. The Senate will take action, and the resolution will be officially communicated to the House. The Speaker will appoint a Board of Managers to conduct the Impeachment; they will carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment. The action of the House will be read to the Senate, which then appoints the time when it will "resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment." Each Senator takes the oath that he will do impartial justice. The Board of Managers of the House being introduced to the bar of the Court, formally present the articles of impeachment. A summons is issued to the party accused to answer the articles of impeachment, being the only one returnable, which is served at least ten days before the return thereof. The day of the trial having arrived, the House, resolving itself into Committee of the Whole, proceeds in a body to the Senate Chamber, and is admitted. The return is read by the Secretary of the Senate. Arrangements are then made for the summoning of witnesses. The trial being completed, each article is read by the Secretary, and the roll called, when each Senator answers "Guilty" or "Not Guilty," two-thirds being required to the accused guilty. The decision is given, and communicated to the accused. If found guilty, the President will from that moment be deprived of his office.

The trial of President Johnson will rank in history as one of the most celebrated state trials of all times. Never has the world watched the proceedings of a legislative body with so intense an interest as it will watch the action of Congress in this impeachment case, and the decision of the Senate, whatever it may be, will make a profound impression throughout the world.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

City Superintendent of Schools.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—Among the prominent candidates seeking the position of Superintendent of the City Schools, I observe the name of *Mr. Munro*.

Please give publicity in your columns to the fact that this gentleman who now seeks office from Republicans is the identical Munro who left the party last fall. He was discoursing from the stump *against* the Republican ticket and doing all that he could to effect its defeat. He then belonged to the allied forces of the enemy—the Labor Reform party and the Democracy. He certainly has a good deal of *cheek* in aspiring for an office in the gift of our party, and a good deal more of the same article in passing himself off as a Republican.

Let those who desert the party organization in the time of action, and in the face of the enemy, understand that the penalty is political death.—Shoot the desecter. A REPUBLICAN.

"Retrocession."

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Did the erudite citizens of the outlying districts originally make a cession of their territory to the city proper that they now propose to execute a masterly act of *Retrocession?* Dogberry would have condemned them to "everlasting redemption" had they used such a word. Andy Johnson's friends should call a meeting favoring *retro-impeachmentization* immediately. What say you?

Democratic Meeting at Philidelphia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—A large Democratic meeting was held in the Eighth ward this evening. Strong resolutions were passed, and speeches made. One Colonel Lechler said that "before many days every lamp-post would be converted into a gibbet for the Republicans."

New Jersey's Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—At a recent supper given here to prominent Democrats of the State it was unanimously resolved to present Hon. John P. Stockton as New Jersey's candidate for the next Presidency.

—The following graduates of the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College have been added to the engineer corps of the Union Pacific Railroad and ordered to report at Omaha without delay, to proceed to the speedy location and construction of the difficult sections of the road between Cheyenne and Salt Lake: Jas. R. Maxwell, W. T. Schneider, Wm. W. Harris, James F. McCabe, Domingo Garcia and John B. Wilson.

—The New York State Canal Convention have resolved in favor of the abrogation of the present treaty with Canada, of boring out the canal to secure sufficient water for boats drawing six feet, and of the earlier opening of canals, and asking the Legislature to make such and certain other provisions for the benefit of canals.

—Benjamin Mittleberger, an oil engineer on the Bell Island Farm, shot his throat on Tuesday last, but did not fully accomplish his rash design on his own life.

—A furious snow storm set in at Toronto, Canada, on Monday morning, and continued with great violence until noon on Tuesday, blocking up railroads.

—Silas Wheeler, an engineer on the McClintock oil farm, tied a rope around his neck and to a beam, and swung off into eternity on Tuesday last.

—The New York Constitutional Convention is about to adjourn. The final vote on the new Constitution will be taken to-morrow.

—J. A. Pain, of the Corry *Telegraph*, has been arrested and put under $10,000 bail, for slandering the Mayor of Corry

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Impeachment Resolutions Adopted in the Senate.

Conference on Free Railroad Bill.

Variety of Bills Introduced and Passed.

Proposed Repeal of Pittsburgh Consolidation.

A Committee from Pittsburgh.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE, Indiana: Changing the time of holding Courts in Indiana and Westmoreland counties.

Relating to competency of witnesses in actions against railroads and other corporations, allowing stockholders to serve as witnesses.

PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Artizans Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING IMPEACHMENT.

Joint resolutions sustaining Johnson's impeachment and endorsing Mr. Stanton were passed finally by a party vote.

CONFERENCE ON FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the Free Railroad Law. Carried.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Errett, of Allegheny, Coleman, of Lebanon, and Wallace, of Clearfield, the Committee, being unanimous for the House bill.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, raised the point that a majority should be appointed in favor of the Senate bill.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, raised the point that it was not competent for the Senate, after asking the appointment of a Committee, to instruct.

The Speaker decided the latter point well taken.

Adjourned.

FREE RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. WALLACE declined serving on the Free Railroad Conference Committee.

Messrs. FISHER and LANDON appealed from the Speaker on the following declaration:

"The Speaker having decided it not in order to instruct the Conference Committee, the undersigned appeal from the decision for the following reasons:

"That the Committee of Conference is but the creature of the Senate, and it is the right of the Senate to instruct that or any other Committee to reflect its views either in whole or in part. The clerk of the House of Representatives has informed the Senate that the House had non-concurred in the amendments made by the Senate. The bill as amended by the Senate embraces a number of provisions of the House Bill, and these have been adopted in both Houses, and are not matters of dispute. It is only upon the amendments that a conference is asked."

The decision of the Speaker was reversed by a vote of 15 to 14.

Mr. FISHER'S motion to instruct was lost by 14 to 15.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Burnett, of Monroe, on the Conference Committee, in place of Mr. Wallace declined.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Beaver county Bank and Savings Association.

For an additional Law Judge in the Sixteenth District.

Making the par value of shares of the Indiana and Westmoreland Gas Company fifty dollars, and authorizing an increase of the stock.

Authorizing St. Vincent's Congregation, at Latrobe, to sell real estate.

Correcting a mistake in organizing the White Stone Company.

Authorizing the School Board of West Sunbury, Butler county, to borrow two thousand dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CANAL CLAIMS.

The bill to settle claims of George W. Cass, Washington McClintock and Addison Leech, was referred back to Judiciary Committee, general.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing the Auditor General to deliver to the Receiver of Petroleum Bank, of Titusville, United States bonds deposited as security for the issue of said bank.

Authorizing Thomas B. Smith to erect a ferry over the Allegheny at Venango.

Authorizing E. F. Housman to sell the interest of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, East Salem, Rostraver township, Westmoreland.

Supplement for Kittanning Gas Company.

Incorporating the General Insurance Company of Waynesburg. Capital, two hundred thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Venango Gas Company of Western Pennsylvania. Capital, twenty thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Keystone Co-operative Window Glass Manufacturing Company of Allegheny county.

Authorizing the people of Freeport, Armstrong county, to vote on a prohibitory liquor law at the next borough election.

Refunding to the Bank of Kittanning two thousand four hundred dollars, overpaid into the State Treasury.

Authorizing the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, at Tarentum, Allegheny county, to remove dead bodies to Prospect Cemetery.

Authorizing Pittsburgh to borrow one million of dollars for new Water Works.

Authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue bonds secured by mortgage.

Authorizing Courts to divide election precincts in Allegheny county.

Extending the act for regulating line fences to School Directors in any district in Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Hampton township, Allegheny county, to levy a tax to reimburse John Grubbs and Wm Williams for bounty funds advanced.

Extending the Mechanics lien law to persons employed on oil tanks, &c., of oil refineries &c., in Allegheny, Armstrong, Venango and Warren counties.

The *Afternoon Session* was occupied in the first reading of the appropriation bill, pending which the House adjourned.

The Proposed Repeal of Pittsburgh Consolidation Act—A Committee from Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 26.—A Committee of twenty Councilmen of Pittsburgh, headed by Thomas Steele Esq., are here opposing the repeal of the Consolidation act. Mr. Steele appeared before the Allegheny county delegation, and spoke in opposition of the proposed repeal.

Philadelphia for Grant and Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 26.—It is confidently reported that Philadelphia to-day elected twenty out of twenty-two delegates to the Republican Convention instructed for Grant and Curtin.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Adjt. Gen. Thomas before the Supreme Court.

His Case Called Up.

Continuance Asked For.

Application for Habeas Corpus

Gen. Thomas Finally Discharged.

Full Account of Proceedings.

The Impeachment Articles.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1868.

THE CASE OF GEN. THOMAS—HE IS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

Adjutant General Thomas appeared in the Supreme Court this morning, accompanied by his counsel, Richard I. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., as advisory counsel.

By order of Judge Cartter, at twenty minutes past ten, the Criminal Court was opened. A subpœna was issued this morning to Gen. Grant, to appear in Court and bring with him his commission as Secretary of War, and also certain official papers.

Judge Carter asked if the counsel were ready to proceed with the case of General Thomas. Mr. Riddle introduced Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, as associate counsel for Mr. Stanton. Mr. Carpenter, owing to illness and the importance of the case, asked a continuance till to-morrow morning. Mr. Merrick objected on the ground of public interests. Judge Carter was disposed to grant a continuance. Mr. Merrick asked that the case be considered in the Criminal Court Chamber. Judge Carter, Chief Justice Carter declined, as he sat merely as an examining magistrate. Mr. Merrick said that General Thomas was here, and his bail surrendered him into the custody of the District Court. He was therefore a prisoner, and counsel asked for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Carter declined to imprison General Thomas, believing he would appear to-morrow, and informed him he could go hence.

MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The room of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was crowded this morning with both white and black spectators to witness the proceedings in the case of Adjutant General Thomas, who on Saturday gave bail for his appearance before Chief Justice Carter. Members of the bar were also largely represented.

Adjutant General Thomas came into the room accompanied by his counsel, Richard I. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., as advisory counsel.

By order of Judge Cartter, at twenty minutes past ten, the Criminal Court was opened. A subpœna was issued this morning to Gen. Grant, to appear in Court and bring with him his commission as Secretary of War, and also certain different papers. After the transaction of some other business, Judge Olin came into court, and took the seat on the right of Chief Justice Carter. Judge Fisher was at the left.

At twenty minutes past eleven Judge Carter asked whether counsel were ready to proceed with the case of the United States against Adjutant General Thomas.

Mr. Riddle was introduced and stated that being unwell to-day, and the subject of great importance, he desired the case to be continued till to-morrow.

Mr. Merrick objected on the ground that great public interests were involved with the early settlement.

Judge Cartter was disposed to grant a postponement.

Mr. Merrick, for Gen. Thomas, asked that Judge Cartter consider this matter in the Criminal Court, and not in chambers.

Judge Cartter declined to do this, saying he merely sat as an examining magistrate.

Mr. Merrick said that Gen. Thomas was now here and his bail surrendered him to the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia. He was therefore a prisoner, and counsel asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The following is the petition:

"To the Hon. D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, holding Criminal Court in said District:

Your petitioner would show that he is now held in custody by the Marshal of this District under and by virtue of a warrant and process issued by the said Marshal by your Honor sitting in chambers. He avers and will show that said imprisonment is wholly unlawful and without color of authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the facts stated as the cause of his said arrest, and he prays your Honor for a writ of *habeas corpus* to said Marshal to bring the body of your petitioner before your Honor in open Court, that the cause of his capture and detention aforesaid may be inquired into, and he be dealt with according to law."

Mr. Carpenter said he regarded this last action as an entirely unnecessary episode. This action has been prescribed here by the Secretary of War for the purpose of bringing this matter to settlement in the Courts. There is no feeling between him and General Thomas. Considerations alone of a public nature have actuated this prosecution. General Thomas is a gentleman who will not depart. We do not ask that he should be let on his own recognizance, and surely he cannot come into Court and make himself a prisoner, unless the Court at least accepts that fact or somebody must be in custody. We claim the full latitude which we conceive he shall have, and which I have no doubt your Honor will very willingly accord to him, this application for a writ of *habeas corpus* seems to be rather unnecessary.

Counsel for defense again urged their application.

The Chief Justice—I have never heard of a prisoner surrendering himself to his sureties or the Marshal. It is always to the Court. Where is the process of the Marshal by which General Thomas is held? His warrant has been returned and the party's recognizance has been substituted. Having appeared according to the terms of his recognizance, he is present in Court to answer in regard to the offence charged. It appears to me, however, that is not the question before me, as examining magistrate, but rather a question to be considered by the Judge who shall entertain the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The question for me to determine, as examining magistrate, is what disposition shall be made of the case.

Mr. Cox—Certainly.

Mr. Merrick—I was going to say to your Honor, if you allow me, a single moment, that if the view expressed by the other side be correct, General Thomas being before your Honor, and applied to for continuance until to-morrow, your Honor must make some disposition of the prisoner in the meantime. When that is done, I can present my petition to the Criminal Court. If your Honor discharge him, the case is at an end, and you must either discharge or commit.

Chief Justice—With my knowledge of General Thomas' character, and especially after several consultations that they had full confidence in him, I should not hold him for a moment.

Mr. Merrick—Then he is discharged.

Chief Justice—Yes, sir. He is discharged under the Habeas Corpus, as far as any personal appearance is concerned. The case may be continued, and if Gen. Thomas is arrested, it will be hereafter. I shall not hold him to personal imprisonment, when my own confidence in his character corroborates what is said by the prosecution, and especially when they do not desire it.

Counsel for General Thomas then asked that he be discharged.

Judge Cartter granted the motion for the following reasons: It is confessed here by the prosecution, or rather stated by the prosecution, and it is from them, which, under the circumstances of this case, we are all well advised of, that Gen. Thomas does not seek to evade the process of the law in any regard. That he is here, and will be here, ready to answer or to demand when called on. This, I believe is, the Wednesday preceding the Monday when the Grand Jury convenes in this District—only four days—when the tribunal charged with the presentment of all such offences will be in session to hear this and all other cases. Under circumstance like these, what is my duty as an examining magistrate? To hold this case from day to day for examination until the Grand Jury meets, or to dismiss it, and let it abide the ordinary process of justice. It appears to me my duty is to let the case take the latter course. There are no circumstances developed in it, as it appears to me, that can settle anything before this mere inquiry tribunal, and I cannot disguise from myself that the subject which underlies the controversy is passing the ordeal of the highest tribunal of the country, and that in contrast with its gravity the preliminary examination here, which must terminate with the session of the Grand Jury, would take on the character of trifling. I do not propose to be instrumental in instituting any such proceeding. Under the avowals made before me to-day, I think my duty as a magistrate is properly discharged in dismissing the case upon the motion of the counsel for the defendant, and shall do so. General Thomas, you can go hence.

As General Thomas left the Courtroom with his counsel, several hundred persons in the street welcomed him with cheers.

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

The delay of the House Committee o seven, in framing articles of impeachment against President Johnson, is said to be owing to the fact that an impression exists that he cannot be convicted by the Senate on the prominent charge of violating the tenure of office act. Hence the Committee are today engaged in framing articles with view to secure a united party vote, and if possible to avoid all doubts.

The Committee were in session all this afternoon and it is said examined Gen. Emory to ascertain whether the President made an effort to use the garrison of Washington for the advancement of his purposes. Adjutant General Thomas was also examined with reference to the President's order to him directing that he take possession of the War Department.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

Reports have been in circulation this morning that the Secretary of the Treasury has given orders that requisitions from the War Department, signed by Secretary Stanton, should not be honored at the Treasury. All such reports are without foundation. Requisitions from Mr. Stanton for various amounts on account of War Department were passed through the proper bureaus of the Treasury Department this morning.

GEN. THOMAS VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

General Thomas did not visit the War Office to-day, but after his discharge from custody went to the Executive Mansion and after a short interview with President Johnson returned to his home.

"RECONSTRUCTION" DOCUMENTS.

The documents read in the Senate from General Grant contain the following telegrams:

HARRISON, August 3, 1867.—To Major General John Pope: I think your views sound, both in the construction which you give to the laws of Congress and the duties of the officers of the government to see that when reconstruction is effected that no loophole is left open to give trouble and embarrassment thereafter. It is certainly the duty of district commanders to study what the framers of the reconstruction laws wanted to express as much as what they do express, and to execute the laws accordingly to that interpretation. I believe this is generally done, and so far have the approval of all who approve the Congressional plan of Reconstruction.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

On the 25d of December last, General Grant telegraphed Gen. Pope as follows:

"The constitutions adopted by conventions now in session are not the laws of the States until submitted to the people and ratified by them. I do not see, therefore, how you can enforce the laws enacted by them until ratified. On the 14th of January 10th, telegraphed to General Meade approving the latter's conduct in removing the State Treasurer of Georgia for not obeying the orders of the Constitutional Convention.

Also the following: "I would not interfere with the election ordered by the Atlanta Convention, unless very satisfactory reasons exist for doing so. As district commander you will be perfectly justifiable in adopting, as your own order, the stay laws proposed in the Constitution to be submitted to the people of Alabama and Georgia.

LETTERS FROM MR. BURLINGAME.

The State Department has received letters from Anson Burlingame, detailing the circumstances of his appointment as Chinese Ambassador to the United States. All the facts have already been published.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

Under the new arrangement of the Dominion of Canada postage on international letters will be reduced, on the 1st of April, to 10 cents per single rate when prepaid, otherwise ten cents.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

It was agreed to-day by a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill retaining the whiskey tax at two dollars.

MINISTER TO BOLIVIA.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate J. W. Caldwell, of Ohio, as Minister to Bolivia.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The statement is confounded that the recent regulations relative to issuing passports have been promulgated.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Makes a Speech to His Maryland Friends.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1868.

The President, in the course of a reply to a delegation of citizens of Maryland, who waited on him to-day, to present resolutions relative to the rights of American citizens abroad, said:

I shall not attempt in set terms or measured phrase to respond to the remarks which you have made in reference to the condition of affairs at present agitating the public mind. The presentation of such kind sentiments and the encouragement which they give, constrain me, however, to say that there is a gratification which words are inadequate to express. Such assurance at this time gives me strength and courage in the fierce conflict which rages around me. Pointing you to the past as an index as to what my future conduct will be, I beg of you to believe that in an honest effort faithfully to discharge the high and responsible duties imposed on me by the Constitution and the laws, I will consider no personal sacrifice too great for me to bear. Such a great principle cannot be compared with the great object to be attained of preserving the principles of our Republic by a strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws made in accordance with its provisions. God being willing, I will perform my duty, let the consequences be what they may. From my advent in public life, now some years ago, to the present time, I have passed through many ordeals in my struggle for the interests of the people, but I do not believe I ever for a moment swerved from the straight line of duty, and standing in this presence, I can sincerely declare there has never been as yet an occasion when, having been assigned to duty, I have abandoned my post. I rely now, as in the past, upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the virtue of the American people, who, I believe, will come to all their might and strength to the rescue of the country and save it from the destruction which now seems to threaten its ruin. My faith in the American people is strong and abiding. I have never betrayed them, nor do I intend now, when the waves of passion threaten to engulf the land, they will desert or abandon one who in their cause is engaged in an earnest struggle for the preservation of constitutional liberty and the supremacy of civil authority.

I again thank you, gentlemen, for this encouragement, and assure you that so long as the vital current continues to flow and animate my existence, and memory holds its place, this occasion will be remembered and cherished.

South American News.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 26.—The steamer Mississippi brings Rio Janeiro dates to the 28th of January.

Business was very dull at Rio. No news for several days from the Platte. The last news from the seat of war was unsatisfactory. The seige of Humaita continued. Discontent at delay prevailed. The allies were daily reinforced. Many of its gold, having all the contracts.

The Brazilian Government is buying all the negroes it can and freeing them, on condition that they enter the army.

The cholera raged fearfully in Buenos Ayres and was spreading into the interior.

The rebellion in Santa Fee Rasaro was growing stronger.

Pennsylvania Legislature and Impeachment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—The Senate of Pennsylvania passed resolutions endorsing the impeachment of Mr. Johnson. They will probably be passed by the House to-day.

Death of Maj. Gen. McCall.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Major General McCall died yesterday at West Chester.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

English Cabinet Changes.

Dispatches from Abyssinia.

American Imprisoned in Paris.

Germany and American Naturalization.

American Meeting in London.

Speeches by John Bright and Newman Hall.

Secretary Seward and Garibaldi.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 25—Midnight.—It is now thought that Mr. D'Israeli will resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Sir Stafford Northcote will take his place. No one is yet named as the probable successor of the latter as Secretary of State for India.

LONDON, February 25—Midnight.—Official dispatches from General Napier says the envoy sent by him to Prince Kassai was well received at Durbor, and found two thousand warriors, with their chiefs, assembled at Adwas, by whom he was heartily received.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Times* this morning, commenting on the changes in the Cabinet, says Lord Derby's resignation was a foregone conclusion. So also was the succession of D'Israeli, and no other man has an equal right to take the tory lead. It thinks Lord Chelmsford will retire, but no other change is likely to be made. It sees no reason in the present circumstances why the Ministry should not be a permanent one.

The Daily News says it is possible that Lord Cranbourne may succeed Sir Stafford Northcote in the Indian office, and Lord Stanley may be made Peer and represent the Government in the House of Lords.

The Telegraph has reason to believe Sir H. Cairns will replace Lord Chelmsford as Lord Chancellor, and discussing the position of the new Premier intimates D'Israeli cannot expect the indulgences always shown and due to his veteran and revered predecessor.

The Morning Standard says the task of D'Israeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer was one of great difficulty, but he is the best fitted by courage, tact, experience and his close relations with Earl Derby to succeed him in the still more difficult task which now devolves upon him.

The Morning Post declares D'Israeli now becomes Prime Minister less on account of his own merit, than because there is no one else so fit for the place.

In the High Court of Chancery this afternoon Lord Chelmsford announced his intention of resigning. It is now certain that Sir High Cairns will be his successor.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 11 P. M.—A great meeting of friends of the United States was held to-night at St James Hall. Mr. Bright presided. A number of prominent Liberals were present on the platform. Mr. Bright made a powerful speech, arousing the sympathy of the audience for the American people by eloquent allusions to their conduct in the war of rebellion.

Rev. Newman Hall followed with an address in which he presented with ability the American side of the Alabama controversy, and pressed his views with an earnestness and eloquence which carried the vast assemblage with him. The meeting was very enthusiastic and broke up with repeated cheers for America.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February, 25.—*Evening.*—Mr. Packer, an American, who took part in the alleged disturbance at the Odeon Theatre in the performance of Victor Hugo's drama, "Huy Blas," has been tried and sentenced to six days' imprisonment and the payment of a slight fine.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The *Presse* reports that the Italian Government is about to send General Miner Biaxis to Vienna to negotiate a treaty with Austria.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The new treaty which has been concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation, provides that natives of Germany must obtain leave to emigrate, which shall be registered, and that those who, after taking out their naturalization papers, have resided five years in a foreign country, shall be released from the obligation of military service in Germany.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, February 26.—Some Italian journals are commenting on the remarks alleged to have been made by Secretary Seward in regard to Garibaldi, but think his words must have been incorrectly reported. They hope the United States government has not been using Garibaldi as an agent of dissension, and trusts America desires only the unity of Italy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LONDON, February 26—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 93⅞ 5-20s, 71⅞; Illinois Central, 88; Erie, 44⅞.

FRANKFORT, February 26.—United States bonds are strong at 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—Cotton closed unchanged, with sales of Middling Uplands in port at 9¾ pence, and to arrive at 9⅝ pence. Sales to-day reached 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn has declined to 42 shillings 3 pence, for mixed western, and is steady at 43 shillings 2 pence for California white, and 44 shillings 5 pence for No. 2 red western. Barley, Oats and Peas are unchanged. Provisions are unchanged. Produce—The sugar market is buoyant at 24 shillings 6 pence.

ANTWERP, February 26.—Petroleum is lower but closed firm, with sales of standard white at 44 francs.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Assembly of the California Legislature Approve the Action of President Johnson and Censure Congress—Resolutions Asked to Declare Martial Law and to Suspend Civil Business, &c.—Fenian Raid in British Columbia—Impeachment Decision of the Supreme Court.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The Legislative Assembly adopted resolutions approving the action of the President and censuring Congress for the course it has pursued. The independent press of the coast generally support Congress. A leading Democratic paper in the city calls on the President to declare martial law in the District of Columbia and suspend civil business, including Congress, till the people can speak.

A telegram from Victoria says it is reported in Fenian head centre has arrived. The receipt of dispatches from reliable parties in San Francisco announcing the intention of the Fenians to make a raid on British Columbia has caused considerable excitement. Said information is of such a nature that Admiral Hastings deemed it prudent to take immediate precautionary steps. The British houses are also active in securing themselves from impending danger.

The Supreme Court of British Columbia has decided that the property of Isaac Humphreys, an American citizen, who died intestate in Victoria, must revert to the Crown, should there be no heirs to claim the same. The Chief Justice said the office of Consul was created for commercial purposes only, with no ministerial duties or privileges attached. Consul Francis appeared [illegible]

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1867.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from the German Emigration Union of Cincinnati in regard to the treatment of emigrants on shipboard. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. YATES presented a memorial from citizens of Utah, praying for the erection of the Territory of Wyoming and the annexation of Utah and Idaho thereto. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. PATTERSON (N. H.) presented a petition of four thousand citizens of Louisiana, setting forth their grievances and hardships. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MORGAN reported from the Committee on Finance the House joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller of Currency to revoke the appointment of Receiver of the Farmers and Citizens National Bank of Williamsburg, N. Y., and to restore the charter of said bank. Adopted.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes, with amendments. It forbids persons adjudged guilty of certain crimes being allowed to enter the United States, and authorizes the President, on satisfactory evidence, to prevent the entrance of such convicts and to deliver them up to the country whence they came.

After some discussion on the subject of extradition, during which it appeared the bill was not to apply to persons now held for political offences, and that it was introduced to meet the case of countries with whom we have no extradition treaties,

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to provide that the principles of extradition treaties be applied to these countries.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted.

M. HOWARD, from the Select Committee of seven to whom was referred the message of the House on the subject of impeachment, reported the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives, on the twenty-fifth day of the present month, by two of their members, Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, did exhibit articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and informed the Senate that the House of Representatives did by the same, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against, and make good the same, and likewise demanded that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson, therefore

Resolved, That the Senate will take the proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives.

The Committee also recommend that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of the passage of this resolution.

The resolution was adopted without debate.

The order was made accordingly.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY the Senate took up the supplementary revenue bill, on which he addressed the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in habeas corpus cases, introduced February 6th, with amendments, striking out the clause dismissing all cases now pending in the Supreme Court which have been brought up by appeal, instructing and changing the various acts which authorize an appeal in such cases to the Supreme Court to their suspension, and providing that no law heretofore passed by the United States or by the late United States over the ten rebel States shall be construed to recognize any state government existing therein until such State shall be admitted to Congress, nor shall be admitted or Congress shall recognize a State Government therein as valid.

The bill was postponed till Monday.

Mr. SAWYER having the floor.

Several messages from the President were presented.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the appointment of Anson Burlingame as Embassador and other mission to the Empire of China.

Also, a report of the General of the Army, in reply to a resolution calling for copies of orders issued in regard to the Fairfield, Texas, case of Levi Lewis Pope and Meade. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a petition of citizens of Allegheny county, Pa., complaining of the burden of taxation, and praying for a reduction of the internal revenue taxes and for the proper adjustment of duties. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

The Senate amendments to the House bill relative to changes in the commission of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad were concurred in.

Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for evidence and the report of a commission appointed under the fiftieth article of the treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and for award of the Secretary of the Interior on such report, which was adopted.

Mr. MUNGEN asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the welfare of the country, and especially of the South, demand that this particular juncture imperatively demand the admission of at least one State under the reconstruction acts, that it had been ascertained that many Alabama freedmen had deposited their ballots in the post office contrary to the instructions of the Military Commander, and declaring it highly important that such ballots should be lost, and that without further delay Alabama be admitted into the Union, and that every member or any other man voting against the Constitution be indicted for high crimes and misdemeanors and be immediately impeached.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, interrupted the reading of the resolution, and Mr. CHANLER objected to its being received.

Mr. VANHORN, of New York, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish information relating to the Harlem Bridge, Westchester county, in connection with the proposed Ship Canal, and as to the propriety of Congress making appropriations for the improvement of such harbors. Adopted.

Mr. CHANLER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Homestead Law as to excuse honorably discharged soldiers from the payment of fees. Adopted.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution directing the secretary of War to cause an examination, by competent and impartial officers of the Engineer Corps, of the Ohio Company has located, and is constructing its bridge at the head of the Falls of the Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the propriety of ceding to the State of Ohio the forty thousand acres of land granted to the Agricultural College of the Virginia Military District. Adopted.

The bill to provide for the payment of pensions out of the Naval Pension Fund, was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Messrs. PERHAM, BEATTY and VANERAM reported a large number of bills, &c., from Committee on Invalid Pensions, which were acted on by the House.

Mr. VANHORN, of New York, on leave introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to place on the Navy List and Marine Monument Association damaged and captured ordnance, out of which to cast a statue, provided no metal shall be thus appropriated until

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that our whilom correspondent "CARTX," by whose letters they have heretofore been edified, is again on his travels and will again communicate with them from the various business centers in the west and northwest, which he proposes to visit. He is a close and intelligent observer, wields the pen of a ready writer and furnishes "jottings by the way" graphic and interesting. We commend him to our western friends as a gentleman of honor and probity much esteemed in the business and social circles of this city.

A BERLIN TELEGRAM of yesterday announces that, by the new treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation, (which includes Prussia,) "natives of Germany must "obtain leave to emigrate, which shall "be reported, and that those who, after "taking out their naturalization papers, "have resided five years in a foreign "country, shall be released from the ob "ligation of military service in Ger "many." The period of residence in a foreign country, specified above as entitling the German citizen to be denationalized, is indistinctly stated. If the five years shall begin to run from the date of the final papers obtained here by naturalized citizens, we think that the Senate will ratify the treaty.

OUR DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS *nos amis les ennemies*, find something very unpleasant in the prompt patriotism of the authorities of Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, in tendering to Congress their official assurances of the popular support at this interesting crisis. It strikes the Democratic editors and politicians as being in shocking bad taste for those who are most deeply concerned—the people—to cause any proper manifestation of their deep concern in the very important events of the day. We sympathize with Mr. Johnson's afflicted friends in this renewed trial of their sensibilities, for we remember that it is the second unpleasantness of a similar character in their experience. Let us console them in the suggestion that this little difficulty will not last four years, as the first one did. The tender hearts of copperhead sympathizers with rebellion were repeatedly and rudely shocked from '61 to '65, but on this second occasion they may expect to be put out of their misery in about thirty days. Let them be comforted!

THE SPIRIT of the press, of both parties, touching the present matter of impeachment, is fairly under the judgment of our readers this morning, in the extracts which we have collated from leading journals. The Republican papers coincide, as may be seen, with remarkable unanimity, in the opinions which the GAZETTE has already expressed. On the other hand, it is maintained by Democratic journals, as by Messrs. Woodward, Eldridge, Brooks and other Democratic representatives in debate, 1st, that the President possesses the right to judge of the constitutionality of any law, executing it, or disobeying it accordingly; 2d, that an adverse judgment upon the validity of the Tenure-of-office Law, if rendered at any time prior to the final action of the Court of Impeachment, would have the effect to acquit the recusant Executive of all legal guilt or official delinquency. The true issue, we scarcely need repeat, is upon the first of these points: the second is entirely immaterial, since no judicial decision—were it probable or possible that such might be rendered—can, now or hereafter, any more than in the past, clothe the President with the solely judicial prerogative, viz: of pronouncing upon the constitutionality of laws, by justifying him in the extra constitutional function which he has risked so much in assuming. The finding of his judges upon the first point, covering as it does not only the latest offense, but also his two years of both open and secret opposition to the congressional policy of loyal reconstruction in the rebel States, will have an ample effect for all the purposes of loyalty, and to meet all requirements for the public weal.

MR. JOHNSON'S PRESENT STATUS.

We concur fully in the opinion expressed by Republican journals that it would be inexpedient and unwise to raise a question now as to the legal right of the President to continue in the discharge of his Executive functions during the pendency of the proceedings for his impeachment. That such a question exists was manifest in the introduction to Congress, some weeks since, of a bill which proposed to suspend, by explicit enactment, the incumbent of any high civil office while under such trial. That bill sleeps quietly in a Committee room, and whatever of expediency or propriety its enactment heretofore might have had, its passage at this juncture is, for obvious reasons, not wisely to be thought of.

On all previous occasions of impeachment before the Senate, cases some six or seven in number, it is known that in each instance the alleged offender has, in point of fact, abstained from the exercise of his official functions while the proceedings were pending.

In but one of those cases, that of BLOUNT, Senator from Tennessee, impeached in 1797 for complicity in a treasonable intrigue with Great Britain, was the question raised of suspension from office pending trial. In that case the House demanded the sequestration of the offender from his seat in the Senate and the demand was granted by the Senate in its vote of the same day, ordering Mr. BLOUNT into the custody of its Messenger, from which he was only released upon filing adequate securities for his appearance at trial. And, on the next day, the Senate expelled him absolutely from his seat, as "having been guilty of a high misdemeanor, entirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a Senator." It is to be observed that this expulsion was prior to the sitting of the Court of Impeachment upon his case. No one would deny that the Senate, constituting the entire body of the Impeachment tribunal in the case of arraignment of any civil officer below the grade of the Chief Magistrate, has ample authority, under the precedent, to take steps for securing the attendance of the accused by the usual method of ordering him into custody. It is equally evident that the Senate, as a Senate, had the naked right to prejudge the case of Mr. BLOUNT, as a Senator, by summarily declaring his guilt to be established and expelling him from its body. Why the same Senate should subsequently proceed, as it did, with what had then become a mere formality —the re-hearing of the case as an Impeachment-tribunal with a finding of guilty—has not been very satisfactorily explained.

The President of the United States is now to be on trial. For his case, and for such case alone, the Constitution adds the Chief Justice to the body of his triers, and to preside over the inquest. And it may be safe to deny that any less authority than that of the fully and legally constituted tribunal to which the charges against Mr. JOHNSON are finally to be remitted, could legally take other order, in the way of preliminary process, than the "summons" which is already expressly required. The impolicy, not to use stronger language, of raising any question as to the President's official status, pending the trial, is quite apparent and the technical difficulties and embarrassments which would attend its decision. That it is unnecessary, is very generally admitted by intelligent and loyal citizens.

The pending proceedings will be conducted to a speedy conclusion, and in the meantime the accused is powerless for any open and forcible resistance to the constitutional authority of the Court of Impeachment, while the simple pendency of the trial itself disarms him of all the moral power and of most of the official influence which he has until now so grossly and recklessly abused. It is useless to hope that this man will follow the example of his predecessors under arraignment before the highest court known to our laws by forbearing the intermediate exercise of any of his official functions. It must be admitted that his past record, in the way of both personal and official delicacy and dignity, gives no encouragement for that hope. Let him stand, the shadow of a Chief Magistrate, until the finding of the Court shall close this painful scene in our national history!

VOICE OF THE LOYAL PRESS.

[Springfield (MASS.) Republican.]

Everything is proven, everything is admitted, and Congress has no escape from the choice and the issue which the President has forced upon it, unless it abandons the whole contest forever, and establishes the precedent that *the Executive Department may annul and defy at pleasure the acts of the Legislature.* The Tenure-of-Office bill may or may not be constitutional—of that *the President is not the judge*, but unless the courts have otherwise decided, it is the law of the land, and the President *cannot release himself from his obligation to obey it.*

[Boston Advertizer.]

The provision of the act is so distinctly intended to bring him within the purview of this clause of the Constitution, that it is impossible to doubt that he deliberately took his steps in contravention of the act with the set purpose of defying Congress to impeach him.

[Boston Journal.]

It is not a question between President Johnson and the Republican party which is the issue. It is not whether the policy adopted by Congress is right or wrong that is to be adjudicated upon; but it is to be settled whether the President of the United States can wilfully defy the whole people by assuming the powers of a dictator, and, by a total disregard of law, subvert the great principle of the right of the people to self-government.

[Chicago Tribune.]

If the President's oath makes him the sworn defender of the Constitution, against whom must he defend it? Johnson says Congress—but why limit the defence as against Congress? He must defend the Constitution against the Judiciary just as readily as against Congress. The oath makes no exceptions. If that oath be an authority to the President to suspend, disregard or nullify any act of Congress which to him appears to be unconstitutional, then it gives him an equal authority to accept or disregard judicial decisions. The Constitution makes no exceptions. It vests the power to make a law in Congress. It vests the power to interpret a law in the Judiciary. It makes it the duty of the President to execute the laws. If in addition to this the President has the power to revise the legislation of Congress, and execute only such laws as he approves, then he has the same power to revise judicial decisions and execute only such judgments as he thinks are correct. It is only necessary to look at the claim of the President to be continued of its absurdity. Congress may, as Congress has often done, by oversight or inclination, legislate erroneously, but the authority for so deciding has never been claimed by any President. His duty admits no qualifications. * * * He finds himself without allies, with impeachment close upon him, and he seeks now to compromise with the officers of justice. It is time that the American people impeach you, Andrew Johnson, as a disturber of the national peace, the violator of national law—the stumbling block of national justice, and the organizer of national ruin.

[State Guard, Pa.]

Congress is the constitutional representative of the people, and the great law-making power of the Government. As such they have enacted laws, by unprecedented majorities, for the reconstruction of the Southern States. It is the great, first, and sworn duty of the President of the United States to execute these laws. This duty he has not only failed to perform, but month after month and year after year has tortured his ingenuity to devise ways and means to defeat these laws, and to defy the will of the people and the representatives of the people who enacted the laws. He has quarrelled with Gen. Grant because the General would not resist the law of Congress; and he has given him orders to disobey the commands of his superior, the Secretary of War, the more effectually to thwart and defeat the execution of the laws. These are "high crimes and misdemeanors," and impeachments is the remedy provided for them by the Constitution of the United States, the highest law of the land. The offences have been committed. Let the lawful and merited punishment be inflicted, and that speedily. The patience and forbearance of a patriotic people are exhausted, and cry aloud for the enforcement of the law.

[Pittsburgh Journal.]

The people are ready to sustain Congress in a speedy and emphatic vindication of the law against the assaults of the mischievous demagogue at the White House, even though that vindication can come effectively only through the solemn and unwelcome proceeding of impeachment.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Either the President must execute the laws passed by Congress in good faith, which would be carrying out his proper function under our Constitution; or Congress must abandon the field and allow the President to do as he will, in which case representative government ceases.

[Philadelphia North American.]

Technically, the President is now arraigned for a defiance of the Tenure of Office law. But in reality he has set himself to nullify all the Reconstruction laws, and his desperate determination to get possession of the War Department is for that object. * * * It is said that the purpose of Johnson in making this open violation of the law is to force it to an issue in the Supreme Court, and thus obtain a decision as to the constitutionality of the act. But this assumes that he may disregard a law instead of enforcing it, and no such authority has ever before been asserted by any President of this republic. It is not the duty of other men to take such judicial proceedings as will result in a decision by the Supreme Court. That responsibility properly rests upon the party holding the law to be invalid; so that however we may view this case, the conduct of the President was without justification. The act has been done in an open and conspicuous manner, and the evil example it sets of disobedience to law is so important and flagrant, that in a country where the submission to law has been so general and so much of a national trait, we could not for a moment afford to tolerate such an act.

We cannot doubt that the Senate will give to the President a fair and impartial trial, such as is demanded by the nature of the case and the momentous issues at stake. The Senate, as a body is a body eminently worthy of the confidence of the country, and will fulfill its great duty in this case with circumspection and dignity, but with a patriotic determination to uphold the laws at all hazards. As to whether Johnson will submit to these proceedings and to a final impeachment, in case that should be the result of the trial, we do not give ourselves any uneasiness. He is without the power of resistance, if he should be ever so much inclined to it.

[The N. Y. Tribune.]

It is conceded by Mr. Johnson and his apologists and friends everywhere that his order removing Secretary Stanton was a violation of the Tenure-of-Civil-Office law, that it was such a violation as that law makes criminal, and that his violation of it was intentional, and with a clear recognition of its character. But, say they, he violated the law, simply to test its constitutionality. The same plea might be made for Jefferson Davis. The President claims that he can in the first place veto a law, and then not execute it until the Supreme Court decides its constitutionality. To concede this is to clothe Mr. Johnson with the prerogatives of a tyrant. He does not execute the laws, but only such as suit his fancy. Granting this right, however, the President has his remedy. He might easily have obtained a decision of the Supreme Court.

Were this the first step in the President's career of official crimes and usurpations, Congress and the country would have regarded it with infinite forbearance. But designed as the climax of a long series of offenses and crimes which he calls his "policy," he can claim no such forbearance. * * * His present act is the crowning high crime in a long series of usurpations. Andrew Johnson, assured and self-deceived by this oft-repeated delay to punish, assumes a position which would enable him to revolutionize the Government and make himself Dictator within twenty days, if Congress should concede the power he claims. No other President has ever advanced the preposterous claims now put forward by Mr. Johnson. They are wholly in violation of law, and at war with constitutional liberty, and the very existence of the Government.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

[The Philadelphia Age.]

* * * * Where is the authority for Congress to pass laws, and at the same time pronounce upon their constitutionality? In what part of the Constitution is it written that the Legislative branch of the government shall overshadow both the Executive and Judicial? * * * That they (the Rump) will convict him, after a mock trial, there is no doubt, unless the Supreme Court should step in in the meantime, and declare that the tenure of office bill is unconstitutional and consequently void.

[New York World.]

Congress dare not await the decision of the Supreme Court, which would probably deprive them of all colorable ground for impeachment. * * * It looks as if Congress is running a race against the Supreme Court, to head off an adverse decision. The decency, the dignity, the wise moderation, which befit a national legislature in a grave emergency, have been cast to the winds from an apparent fear that unless Congress is prompt and precipitate, the Supreme Court will adjudge unconstitutional the law the alleged violation of which the President is to be deposed. If the Tenure-of-Office law should be declared null, Congress has no case. It is only on the assumption that it is a valid law that the President can be held to have committed an impeachable offence. If, therefore, the Supreme Court should decide against its constitutionality before the conclusion of the impeachment trial, Congress would be covered with derision. This is why they dare not wait, as decency requires that they should, until the validity of the law can be tested by a judicial decision.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

An effort will be made in the approaching Republican Convention to change the present delegate system of nominating State and County officers, and to adopt what is known as the "Crawford County System"—that is, to nominate by the popular vote cast at primary meetings throughout the county.

In a sparsely populated county that system may do very well, but in our county, with its two cities and numerous boroughs, densely populated, it is easy to foresee the result of adopting it. We have had just cause to complain of the action of our delegates, but faulty as they may prove, the proposed change will be worse.

How easy would it be for an unprincipled candidate to secure control of a few wards and boroughs, and with the large number of votes that could be polled, *at such an election*, out run any opposing candidate?

At present the rural districts find it difficult to make themselves felt in convention, and if this popular vote system be adopted they may at once bid farewell to all future nominations. All they need do will be "go it blind" for the nominee, or bolt the party nominations and join with some other organization. Any change will be for the worse, and we cannot afford to "swop horses" at this time. X.

EDITORS GAZETTE: As there is a proposition before the people of Allegheny county to change the mode of making nominations for the Republican party, and as there is not a doubt in my mind but there will be some change made by the next Convention, as the people are heartily disgusted with the present delegate system, after viewing the "Crawford County System," as you outlined on Saturday, the 22d instant, I think it is the very thing we want, under the following regulations for this county, to-wit:

Let the Executive Committee divide the county, *as already recommended by them*, into three districts, say Pittsburgh, each Allegheny, two, and the south side of rivers the third district; each district to be entitled to two members of Assembly and one County Commissioner.

As we only elect one County Commissioner each year, let the Committee in its call for the election designate which district is entitled to the nominee. Under this arrangement let the voters of each district elect by popular vote their own candidates for those offices, and all other officers for nomination to be voted for by all of the voters of the county. Whichever of the districts is entitled to the County Commissioner, let them nominate him, by popular vote, none others voting, but the voters of that district. Under this arrangement, I think, all will be fairly represented according to the number of voters, and will give satisfaction to all, and certainly will be a great improvement over the present system.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

—Every day the Chicago *Tribune* becomes more enraptured with Janauschek. At first she was almost as good as Mrs. Lander; then better than she, but almost equal to Ristori; and now head and shoulders above and beyond every body on the stage.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Gravel.
DR. SARGENT'S HEADACHE PILLS
Are the Great Diuretic of the age.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Never fail to Cure.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are endorsed by all who have tried them.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are daily increasing in popularity.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are Sugar Coated and easy to take.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are sold by Druggists generally.
At 50 cents a box.

THE MISERABLES

Of this bright and cheerful world ARE THE DYSPEPTICS. Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment. Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one be sustained the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is will ing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The dyspeptic has it fate in his own hands. If he chooses to endure it forever: he disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, has in his own to step to the chemical drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the NATURAL tonic and an I thong-ruling of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the torpid liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite and makes, as it were, a new creature of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which is the few of purest uninterrupted enjoyment.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tuber, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titsell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St.
January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the ninth year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capitol, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and to condensed items will faithfully notice all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactured, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful weekly to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It is the favorite with every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The size of the GAZETTE is used exclusively by the Clerk Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the value given to the amount of the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by calling up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a weekly visit. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDINGS,
Nos. 54 and 56 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending a marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

NAIL RODS—6 000 Oak, now landing from steamer Argosy, for sale by
fe27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTON—8 bales now landing from steamer Argosy, for sale by
fe27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PEA-NUTS—27 bags now landing from steamer Argosy, for sale by
fe27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURE
"Queen of the Wash Tub."

"The best Washing and Cleansing Fluid in the World. WOOLEY'S CONCENTRATED LYE OR SAPOLIO, and a perfect substitute for Soap, indorsed by home families, and in demand everywhere. A trial solicited. Ask your Grocer and save $$$.

HEALTH, LABOR, TIME and MONEY.

Give it a trial. For sale by Grocers and Druggists. 25 cent bags with each bottle.

Manufactured by the
Hess Manufacturing Co.
Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 24), at the office of the undersigned, for the GRADING, CURBING and PAVING of ASH LANE, BRIDGE ST., McFADDEN STREET, PINE STREET, MAIN STREET, TROY STREET and UNION ALLEY. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Burgess.

JAMES CALLERY,
Burgess of Duquesne Borough.
fe8:3t

TO MINERS OF IRON ORE.—A company owning a very large iron Ore Property in Pennsylvania, from which ore has been shipped for a furnace for six months in the early part, are desirous of making a contract with responsible parties for the delivery of ore from their property for market, under lease, royalty, or on shares, as may be agreed on. Parties desiring to apply will find those who are practically acquainted with the business of mining Iron Ore, and have the means to fulfill to carry out the same in every generally and economically. For information apply to or address DANIEL D. MOORE, 240a Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP,
AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,
(NEAR FIFTH.)
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
fe22:

UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturer's prices, in lots of one dozen and cases of 8 dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply at Philadelphia, Eastern and Western prices will always be found on hand.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
28 and 29 St. Clair street.
fe10

KNABE & CO.'S
GOLD MEDAL
Premium Piano Fortes.

For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME,
fe6 65 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
G. M. FETTY,
No. 68 Smithfield Street.
Insight and sold fe24

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
h79

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

M'KIBBIN & WHITE,
Maxlewood Brick Yard,

Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE BROS. & CO., No. — Seventh street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. de18:2:2TS

A NEW LOT OF
WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at
No. 112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
fe22 JOHN MITSCH.

GOOD NEWS.
CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Wards. None else.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum Belting; all sizes Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
28 and 29 St. Clair street
fe10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVAN ALLEN.—Notice is hereby given that the Viscount Robert Allen has withdrawn from the Firm of EVAN ALLEN, Pilot Ward, Allegheny, to-day, is filed at No. 122, April Term, 1868, and I do consent that the business of the late firm be settled by JOHN MOFFET.
JOHN C. McCOMBS,
fe27:3t8 Attorney for Assignee.

MORTON ALLEY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Report of Viewers in the matter of
OPENING MORTON ALLEY,
Second Ward, Allegheny, from its present terminus to Montgomery avenue, has been filed at No. 122 April Term, 1868, and will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed in proper Attorney.
JOHN C. McCOMBS,
fe27:2t8 Atty Allegheny.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALLEGHENY AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, on SATURDAY, February 29th, at 10 o'clock, the property No. 78 Robinson street, Fourth ward, Allegheny. Lot 20 by 60, on which is one brick house, 6 rooms, and one frame of five rooms. Terms at sale.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
fe27 No. 59 Federal street, Allegheny.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of ADAM ACKERELMAN, deceased, late of Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.
CHAS. H. HARTMAN,
H. S. FLEMING,
fe27:6w7-TH Administrators, McClure Tp.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF J. MEYER & CO., Pittsburgh, has this day been dissolved.

LIVINGSTON BROTHER will continue in the
Oil Refining Business,
And assume all liabilities of the old firm.
J. MEYER & CO.,
LIVINGSTON BROTHERS.
February 15th, 1868. fe25:3

BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS,

HUCK TOWELINGS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
LINEN SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS,
For sale at reduced prices by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
fe6

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM REQUIRED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TINDLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:
JAMES BLACKMORE, JAS. H. HOPKINS,
A. K. TINDLE, JAMES BOWS,
WILLIAM DRAKE, W. W. BRADSHAW,
A. G. CURRAIN, ROBERT WRAY,
JOHN EVANS.

THE BEST KID GLOVES
IN THE WORLD ARE
Laporte's Paris Kid Gloves,
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SIZES.
All gloves made by me bear my signature,
Laporte.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
Sole Agents for the United States,
No. 58 White St., New York.
fe18:3t2TUTh

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs or Sulkies, engaged in the city of Pittsburgh, to pay their licenses for the year 1868, to the City of Pittsburgh, FOR WITH. In accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved April 16, 1860, and the Ordinance of Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, the City Treasurer will be at his office on the 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 days of March, 1868, and will be in the hands of the Chief of Police, from the 20th to the 31st of March, to collect 75 cents for the collection thereof, and all persons who shall neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be imposed before the Mayor, double the amount of the License. In no case special pleas in favor of exemption from the payment of the license fee will be heard. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse "	12 00
Each Four Horse "	15 00
Each Horse Hack	7 50

Omnibuses and Two Wheels Drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars each. For each additional horse used in addition to the above, Six Dollars.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 15, 1868.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN.
THE ONLY ONE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It gives a LIGHTER, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, consequently more wholesome and palatable than can be made in any other kind of an oven. I use the best Flour and Lard, and guarantee my superior to any others. Capacity of this establishment over 100 BBLS. PER DAY. It is the
Largest Bakery Ever in Pittsburgh.
None genuine unless a MARVIN is on the side of ev ry package.
S. S. MARVIN,
No 91 Liberty Street.
fe7:

NOTICE.—WM METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our firm, to date from January 1st, 1868. DUFF retiring. Style of firm same as before.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:
WM. METCALF, REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN.
SPECIAL PARTNER:
S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
Office, 38 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
fe14:1m6

THE
Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co.

CHARLES KNAP, President.
J. M. KNAP, Vice President.
O. METCALF, Sec'y and Treas'r.
J. K. WADE, Engineer.
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES R. McCREADY, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.
A. K. W. PAINTER, of J. Painter & Sons.
C. B. HERRON, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.
THOS. M. HOWE, of Howe, Brown & Co.
WM. METCALF, of Miller, Barr & Park.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery
RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description. ERNEST'S NAIL MACHINES. fe24

NEW SPRING GOODS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF
HATS AND CAPS,
ARRIVING DAILY AT
McCORD & CO.'S.
131 WOOD STREET.
fe22

NOTICE TO
INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF
SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Share holders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others who own shares in the said National Banks of Pittsburgh, in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, for the receipt of the three per cent tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 12th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."
DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
fe24:w77 County Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF LAUGHEAD & HARE have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to JACOB RUSH and BENJ. LOUTHER. All persons having claims against said firm will present them as soon as possible, and all persons indebted to the same will please settle their accounts at the office of the undersigned.
J. RUSH & CO.,
No. 237 Beaver Avenue,
fe21:3t9 Allegheny City.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 18, 1868.

CANAL SEWER ASSESSMENTS

Notice is hereby given to the owners of property within the limits assessed for the construction of the Canal Sewer, and all parties interested, that the said assessments will now be received at the Treasurer's Office, subject to a DEDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT., and that if the same is not paid within thirty days from the approval of the report by Councils, they will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection, as required by law.
D. MACFERRON,
City Treasurer.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, ASH TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and PITCH FORKS, At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.
fe18:3m WM. SCHWEISTER & CO.

FRESH OAT MEAL and GRITS.
—Just received, a fresh lot of
KILN DRIED OAT MEAL AND GRITS.
Also, Pearl Corn Grits, of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fe22 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of MOFFET & VICKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be collected and all accounts of the late firm settled by JOHN MOFFET.
JOHN MOFFET,
fe27:3t10 J. S. VICKER.

TRY THE BEST!—In order to introduce
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
(the Great National, Rural, Literary and Family Weekly) to general notice and support, EVERY SECTION OF THE U. S. AND CANADA, the Fifteen Numbers of this Quarter will be sent, on trial, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS; the numbers all contain many and various readings, illustrations, &c., than the whole year of many a monthly (selling for $1.50). It will be greatly Enlarged and Improved in July; and is now by far the best and most complete (as it has long been) of the Largest and Largest Circulating) Journal of its Class on the Continent. It employs the Best Talent, including a large corresponding Editors and Contributors in the East and W st, North and South, is handsomely Printed, Finely Illustrated, and adapted to every Family of taste in both Town and Country. Price, $2a year:—Trial Trip only Fifty Cents. Address
D. D. T. MOORE,
fe27:im10 or 41 Park Row, New York City.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE
Juniata Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City, Pa.,
For a Charter. No. 1073, March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, by the above named Association for a Charter; that an instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the

The Pittsburgh Gazette

KISSES.

Cupid, if storying legends tell aright,
Once framed a rich Elixir of Delight,
A chalice o'er love-kindled flames he fixed,
And in it nectar and ambrosia mixed:
With these the magic dews which evening brings,
Brushed from the Idalian star by faery wings;
Each tender pledge of sacred faith he joined,
Each gentle pleasure of th' unspotted mind—
Day-dreams, whose tints with sportive brightness glow,
And Hope, the blameless parasite of Woe.
The eyeless Charmist heard the process rise,
The steady Chalice bubbled up in sighs,
Sweet sounds transpir'd, as when the enamor'd dove
Pours the soft murmuring of responsive love.
The finished work might Envy vainly blame,
And "Kisses" was the precious compound's name.
With half, the God his Cyprian mother blest,
And breath'd on Sara's leveller lips the rest.
S. T. C.

FROM THE SOUTH.

—Memphis is trying a little Nicolson pavement.

—Pneumonia and scarlet fever are troubling Missouri.

—Kentucky papers are troubled about the dullness of the mule trade.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* delights in calling Hunnicutt "a collapsed demagogue."

—Bishop Carroll, of Covington, Ky., is so ill that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—The Georgia Convention has left the question of eligibility of negroes to office to the State Legislature.

—Bishop Martin is hard at work raising funds to proceed with the building of the cathedral at Natchitoches, La.

—Maj. Gen. McDowell McCook is the commander of the sub-district of Texas. His headquarters are at Brownsville.

—Mrs. James Prewitt, of Mercer, Ky., has run off with Mr. D. A. Davis. Mr. Prewitt is not going off to find either of them.

—Peas and potatoes are being planted in Georgia, a fact which must be especially pleasant to the lovers of those vegetables.

—Bears are very plenty in Texas. A party of hunters started out from Brenham and in two days killed six bears in Brazoria county.

—New Orleans is about to start a line of steamers between that city, Havana and points south. It is to be called the Gulf Stream Marine.

—The Democracy—so called—of the various counties of Missouri have held, or are going to hold mass meeting to organize the campaign.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says that the Rev. Jas. W. Kellegg, of Dearborn, eloped last week with the wife of William Moorehouse of the same place.

—Last summer the Missouri river at Glasgow measured 1,478 feet across. A few days since, at the same place, it measured but 800 feet. Water fall was there.

—The wild ducks and geese are so numerous as to be a pest, in the lower portion of Jackson county, Missouri. Whole fields of corn have been destroyed by them.

—There was a meeting in Yazoo City, on the 7th inst., to devise means to successfully resist the payment of taxes. Whether they will succeed in their devises remains to be seen.

—The widow of John C. Calhoun was forced recently to sell his library at auction, and it brought only $250; whole shelves of books were knocked off at five to six dollars per shelf.

—The North Carolina Convention recently adjourned, on motion of Mr. Hood, a presbyterian minister, until the circus had passed the capitol; after which their duties were resumed.

—The people of Lexington and Paris, in the State of Kentucky, had an exciting match for the championship recently. One of the finest cock fights on record took place, and Paris was victorious.

—On Monday Edwin Forrest began an engagement in Louisville as Virginius. The *Courier* of that city, having probably been Rip Van Winkleizing for some time, calls him the greatest of living actors.

—During the last month the heavy cotton transactions in Nashville have used so much money that currency is very scarce thereabouts. From $40,000 to $50,000 per day have been sent into the country to planters.

—A young man, who was waltzing at a ball in New Market, Tenn., a few days since, fell to the floor. His partner endeavored to raise him, and it was not until then that her screams acquainted the shocked merry-makers that he was a corpse.

—The stories of destitution in Alabama are heart rending, a Southern Exchange says that women of refinement, well bred and tenderly nurtured are begging for a little corn for themselves and children, and there is none for them.

—After reading the following in a St. Louis paper we concluded that the colored man referred to is dead: "A drunken negro stepped into the dock at Richmond, Va., Thursday night, and was fished out Friday in an expired condition."

—Farmers in the neighborhood of Memphis are beginning to appreciate the situation and are hard at work clearing the ground for plowing, having found out that only by the sweat of their own brows can bread in sufficient quantities be procured.

—A Mrs. Farley and her son attempted to cross the river at Kansas City on the evening of the 15th inst., but took the wrong track, and fell through a hole in the ice. Mrs. Farley was rescued alive, but the body of her little son has not yet been recovered.

—Texas was never so thronged with lawless characters as it is just now. Murders are almost as plentiful as they are in Memphis. Highway robberies are very frequent, and mail coaches are stopped and eased of their valuables in true Jonathan Wild style.

—The Allumni of Georgetown College in Kentucky, are to have a festival during commencement week, in June next, and all graduates have been requested, through the newspapers, to let the authorities know of their whereabouts, in order that invitations may be forwarded to them.

—Rather an exciting scene took place on the 18th inst. in the Vicksburg *Herald* office. A gentleman came in with a tin cup full of Petro oil and undertook to show off its non explosive qualities by touching a lighted match to it. Instantly the room was in a blaze and the occupants, covered with flames, rushed from it. By the efforts of outsiders they were extinguished, but the editor and one or two other gentlemen were very badly burned.

—In New Orleans a man was found on the 18th inst., cut in the breast and lying on the pavement. He said that a one-legged man came out from behind a corner, called him a coal heaver and cut him. After repeating this statement several time he died. A man named Maddox was shortly afterwards arrested because he was washing a bloody knife, which he attempted to conceal when he saw the policeman. Maddox has but one leg, so that circumstances are not in his favor.

—The Lebanon, Ky., *Clarion* gravely announces that "a negro child, of the male persuasion, was born at Mr. Lloyd Adams', in that county, between four and five weeks ago, that has well developed breasts, and gives milk. All the means usually resorted to, for the purpose of checking the flow of milk in females, have been tried in this case without success, the milk continuing to accumulate. The case is a very curious one, and is attracting a good deal of attention from medical men. If this lacteal flow continues, what a fine wet nurse the boy will make after a while." This is a sort of rival to the woman turned man story.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** TROCHES are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Sold EVERYWHERE. no11:d&T

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of HARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. le6:6m

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 74 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ta11:m28

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Treasury Copper Bolts, Naileed Sail Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and Dealers in Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl4:d&w1y

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks, Cures guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE or Specific Medicine, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, as Nervousness, Indolence, Impotency and Consumption, in a way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions which accompany simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles of 50, of four quantities in one, for $5. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, B. GRATZER, 260 Second Ave., New York. fe20:d&T:TTS

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Manhood and Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion, flatulence and nervous diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered, &c. Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. fe20:d&T:TH1S

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET,

mh28:ly22 PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja24:k7

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no5:m88

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a workmanlike manner, and cheaper than any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no27:3m

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, PUFFS, &c.,

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 18 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

fe28:3m

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 800 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

113 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods kept subject to the owner twelve months. no6:m

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice. se8:f

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Scrap Iron, Light Iron

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

ROPE, &c.

Corner Anderson Street and Riv Avenue, Allegheny City.

L. N. HALL, Manufacturer of

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

Wholesale and retail dealer in TOBACCO CIGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &c., Louisville Tobacco always on hand.

184 WOOD STREET,

Corner Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DYAR'S ARITHMETIC, BURTT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS, FINE BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. ye24

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

SEED STORE—113 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill.

BARR & MOSER,

Architects,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of Country Houses and public buildings.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as

COTTON HOSIERY,

MERINO HOSIERY,

SPRING GLOVES.

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF

BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS.

IN GENT'S AND LADIES'

UNDERWEAR.

We have a full line for Spring and Summer. We have received a complete variety of

Linen Goods, for Ladies, Gent's & Children; Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds; Lace Collars; Morrison's Star Shirts; Nainsook Swiss; Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.

Ristori Aprons,

Different sizes and beautiful patterns.

OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

VELVET RIBBONS, in all colors.
The new DERBY SHAKSPEARE COLLAR, to fit large and small.
Wholesale buyers will do well to give us a trial.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

fe20

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
SILK AND RUSSIAN FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, all widths and shades;
THE CHALLENGE TIE, something new, for Ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

TASSELED KID GLOVES.

A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

THE CELEBRATED

Bismarck Paper Collars,

For which we are the Wholesale Agents. Also, agents for METROPOLITAN and KEYSTONE Paper Collar Companies.

Buying, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe17:

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

OF REAL LACES!

OF REAL LACES!

JUST RECEIVED.

JUST RECEIVED.

This lot, for ELEGANCE and VARIETY, surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,

BARBES,

COIFFURES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

COLLARS, &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW!

Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock is broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

fe5:

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES,

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 *Fifth Street.*

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.

FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLES.

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.

All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.

WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.

CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.

FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

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Third house above Diamond alley,

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REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 126 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

oct3:n39 No. 126 Smithfield street

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE

CITY TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

jy2 P. C. DUFFY.

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ATTORNEY,

No. 135 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

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CEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting

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HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 98 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh.

Always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls, Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, Goard Chalas, Bracelets, &c.

A good price in cash will be given for Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in a neatand manner. mh21:y1

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Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

oct15:d&T No. 225 LIBERTY ST.

WALL PAPERS!

WALL PAPERS!

Comprising a full stock of all grades, from the cheap Brown to the fine stamped Gold Paper, to be sold as low as the lowest in market. Call and see.

107 MARKET STREET, near 4th.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a reduction from previous season's prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe10:

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja25:d&w (OVER BATES & BELL'S.

FEBRUARY.....1868.

NEW CARPETS!

OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND

Our New Spring Stock,

Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices

Lower than any New or Old Goods

In the market, of equal qualities and styles,

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

fe4:d&T (SECOND FLOOR.)

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

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Petroleum and its Products,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL.

Brand—"LUCIFER."

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WM. WIGHTMAN.....D.A. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

Lawrenceville.

WICHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM,

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

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THE LARGEST,

AND ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE BEST PAPER IN THE STATE.

Price, in clubs of ten and upwards, $1.15; Single Copies, $1.50.

AS A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY AND THE FARMER

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is by common consent acknowledged to be the

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IT CONTAINS ALL THE

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

ADDRESS, **GAZETTE,**

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TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY.

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure a superior article. During fifteen years' use of this clay we have arrived at such proficiency in its preparation as to better articles than any in the market, we having secured an average time of six months for each pot, and one lasting as long as *eight* and ten months. We will furnish receipt for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITHRIDGE & SON.

Fort Pitt Glass Works,

Washington St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 178 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, P. O. or to 108 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

se21:m30

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Office—**853½** PENN STREET, near Hand.

For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, by the only two to four days. A speedy cure and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their symptoms.

Cure warranted or money re-funded.

Office hours 7 to 10 a. M. and 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. M.

Address letters Dr. W., **853½** Penn street.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE.

5 hhds. Cuba Molasses;
50 hhds. and bbls. Rio Molasses;
60 " Booth & Edgar Syrup;
26 " Lowering's Syrup;
15 " XX Drips do;
200 " Refined Sugars;
25 " Sugar House Sugar;
25 hhds. choice Porto Rico Sugar;
20 " " do;

SCHUMAKER & LANG,
472 and 474 Wood st.

ja18:

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JAS. S. HENDERSON.....JOS. HARPER, JR.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

339 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

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DEALERS IN

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And Produce generally, No. 93 OHIO STREET, near East Common,

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KEIL & RITCHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

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my24:d&T PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Office, 413 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER,

396 Penn Street.

ap18:y25

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M'BANE & ANJER,

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Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 141 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. ja6

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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SCHOMAKER & LANG, Whole-sale dealers in Provisions, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, No. 17 and 19 Wood street, near Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no6m5

JOHN J. ROSE. EDWARD ROSE. WM. H. ROSE.

JOHN L. ROSE & BROS.,

Sole Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. fe10

H. RIDDLE, No. 188 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Provisions, Manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce guaranteed. ja25

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DAVID CRAWFORD, Commis-SION MERCHANT in PIG METAL, BLOOMS, BAR IRON, SCRAP IRON, COAL, COKE and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 236 and 238 LIBERTY STREET, Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oct3

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Grain, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and Batting, Nos. 22 and 24 Water street, and 21 and 23 Second street, Pittsburgh.

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Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine risks. A home Institution managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who will endeavor by prompt ness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have so long enjoyed, and merit a continuance of those favors with which the public have so liberally favored them.

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IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

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This is a Home Company, and is now actively engaged in effecting

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on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights, on favorable terms.

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Insures Against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

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TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES,

ASSORTED BRANDS,

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

SOUND, SWEET, BLACK NAVY QUARTERS & TRS,

As low as 50c. per pound.

Tobacconists, Grocers and others who deal in Tobacco, would do well to call and examine the stock, at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Tobacco Agency,

Cor. Smithfield & Water Sts.

de11:131

JOHN McGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

46 HAND STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Fine Tobacco Pouches always on hand. mar16:y

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

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jy6:y26

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SINGERLY & CLEIS,

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The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Drafts, Certificates, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

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CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap18:3:56

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

2,000,000 ACRE

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS,

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas,

Or, CHAS. E. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will expose to Public Sale,

THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH,

A well improved Farm, situated at Huston's Station, P. R. R., two miles west of New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 263 acres of good land, suitable for grazing, farming or the cultivation of grapes. The whole tract is well watered by never failing springs, and is one of unusual fertility even in the Cherry Run. The land is all underlaid with a vein of coal, ranging from 4 to 6 feet. The improvements are a good frame house, containing nine rooms; a good frame bank barn, 40 by 60 feet; good tenant house, three apple orchards of good fruit, together with a variety of pear, peach and cherry trees. The last will be sold either in whole or lots, to suit purchasers, sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—Court met at the usual hour. List of traverse jurors called.

On motion of W. D. Moore, Esq., Jacob A. Vrooman, Esq., of Oil City, was admitted to practice.

James A. Logan, Esq., of Greensburg, was admitted to practice on motion of Henry D. Foster, Esq.

Joseph Harris *alias* "Yankee Joe," convicted February 3d of having counterfeit money in his possession and uttering to pass the same, was called up for sentence. The sentence of the Court was that he should pay costs of prosecution, a fine of $1,000 and undergo an imprisonment at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary for five years.

The cases of the United States vs. eighteen barrels of whisky, claimed by Geo. C. Anderson, of Westmoreland county, and four barrels and two half barrels, claimed by Daniel Robinson, of Greensburg, were then taken up. Proceedings for forfeiture for a violation of the revenue laws by neglecting to pay the United States tax. The jury found for the defendant in both cases.

BANKRUPTCY BRANCH.

A final discharge in bankruptcy was issued to John Chambers, of Indiana county.

Charles F. Dodge, of Titusville, Crawford county, filed a petition for final discharge. The usual order was issued.

Twenty original petitions were presented.

Court adjourned.

District Court—Judge Williams.

WEDNESDAY, February 26.—The case of Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, vs. Charles Lockhart, John Gracie and William Frew, of the firm of Lockhart & Frew, trespass vie et armis to recover 5,393½ gallons of crude oil, was taken up. It appears the plaintiff levied on a boat load of oil in bulk, in the Allegheny river, as the property of Lockhart, after which the defendants, it is alleged, pumped out a portion of it, claiming that they had purchased it before the levy was made. The matter of ownership was tried upon a feigned issue in the Common Pleas Court, and decided against the defendants. The arguments of counsel were concluded, and the court will charge the jury this morning.

Trial list for to-day:

115. J. G. Davis vs. Jno. F. Sabin.
116. Same vs. Henry Schnellbaugh.
117. Wier & Steel vs. Moore & Wilson.
97. Geo. W. Smith vs. H. Dorrington & Co.
138. Sanford J. Crist vs. P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co.
162. Essec Fuller vs. Hugh H. B. Thompson.
166 Samuel Bradley vs. Allegheny Gas Company.
168. Miller, Mickol & Co. vs. Henry Willison
173. Margaret Gallaher vs. Jno. Sweeney, et. al.
19. Coleman Doran vs. Patrick Howley.
68. Ladd & Hall vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
39. M. McSelin & Co. vs. James Bauny, Jr.
90. Jno. S. Fahnestock, vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
62. Z. Wainwright vs. H. W. Buffum.
125. Wightman & Anderson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.—The jury in the case of the Fort Pitt Coal Co. vs. Christ. Killing, reported yesterday, had not agreed upon a verdict at adjournment.

The case of Robert Lowry vs. John Brown, action on the case to recover damages done to a coal pit, was on trial when the Court adjourned.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

41. O'Connor vs. Jacobs et al.
43. Boot vs. Kramer.
44. Oberinger vs. Kramer.
45. Boot vs. Kramer.
57. Shinn vs. Rowand.
61. Irwin vs. Revere Oil Co.
84. Snodgrass vs. Gray et al.
85. Snodgrass vs. Gamble et al.
73. Boyle vs. Ihmsen's executors.
76. Fisher vs. Boyle.
77. Overholt vs. Weir & Co.

Home for the Destitute—Meeting of the Ladies.

The Committees representing the several Charitable and Christian Associations of the two cities met at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making a more united effort in behalf of the poor, homeless, friendlessness of the city, and for the purpose of more efficient co-operation with the founders of the Home for the Destitute, R. C. Miller, Esq., was chosen President *pro. tem.*, and Wm. H. Knox, Secretary. The meeting opened with prayer by Thos. H. Rabe, Esq.

Mr. Rabe stated the object of the meeting. He said that a "Home" for the Destitute had been established since the first of February. Food and lodging are being supplied to over one hundred and fifty persons daily. This institution would do away with the necessity of giving money to vagrants, which, as soon as received, is given for intoxicating drinks. Our citizens can send all those who apply to them for aid, to the "Home," 199 Penn street, where they can get food, lodging and work. The work so far has been conducted mainly by a few. The object of this meeting is to obtain the earnest and hearty co-operation of all citizens, both of these cities and vicinity, in order that this great and noble work may be more thoroughly perfected.

T. K. Cree, E q., concurred heartily in the remarks of Mr. Rabe, and said that those who formerly slept at coke ovens on board piles, or thronged the Mayor's tombs at night, now have a comfortable home. He called upon all charitably disposed persons to aid in this noble public work.

T. Woods, Esq., stated he had never known a work more commendable. It was one as it was grand in its results, and should be dear to every true christian heart.

W. M. Clancy, Esq., urged immediate action towards permanently organizing and establishing the Home on a firm basis, and that the motto "attempt great things and expect great things," should be held. He believed that the work was about to usher in grand and unlooked for results, and moved that the meeting go into a permanent organization by the election of a President, Vice President, Secret ry, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five.

In accordance with the resolution, the following officers were elected;

Thos. H. Rabe, Esq., President; John Watt, Esq., Vice President; W. H. Knox, Esq., Secretary; T. K. Cree, Esq., Executive Committee: T. H. Rabe, Esq., John Watt, Esq., Wm. M. Claney, Esq., J. D. Carlisle, Esq., Frank Woods, Esq., Felix R. Brunot, Esq., Richard Hays, Esq.

On motion of T. H. Rabe a Finance and Supply Committee of three was appointed as follows: W. M. Claney, Chairman, John Watt, D. Carlisle.

The following ladies and gentlemen were appointed to represent the several Christian and charitable institutions of the city: From Home for the Destitute—Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. J. Caldwell, Mrs. John Watt, Mr. Thomas H. Rabe, Mr. J. T. Gilles-pie, Mr. Ed. Long, Mr. W. H. Knox and Rev. A. McLaughlin.

Ladies' Relief Society of Pittsburgh—Mrs. McKee and Miss Fahnestock.

Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh—Miss Thaw, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Dickenson.

Ladies' Relief Association of Allegheny—Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Bakewy.

Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh—Mr. F. Woods, Mr. G. Denning and Mr. T. K. Cree.

Allegheny County Prison Association—Mr. J. D. Carlisle, Mr. R. C. Miller and Dr. Wray.

We are requested to state that all donations of money or supplies will be acknowledged daily through the press by W. M. Claney, Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Supplies, and that all donations can be sent to the "Home," 199 Penn street, or notice sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Supplies and they will be sent for.

It is hoped that the public and pastors of churches will co-operate with the above committees in the furtherance of the good work.

The members of the Executive Committee are requested to meet to-day (Thursday) at four P. M., prompt, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 25 Fifth street.

Bride of an Evening

Bridget Haley made information before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, charging Anthony Haley, her husband, with abandonment. The parties reside in the Ninth ward, and some months since it appears that Haley made the acquaintance of Bridget, a widow and a fair maiden of eight-en summers, and after a time, under a prom se of marriage, succeeded in working her ruin. She implored him to redeem his promise, but he continued to put her off with excuses. After waiting until she became satisfied that further delay would be dangerous, she made information before Alderman Taylor charging Haley with abandonment. He was arrested Tuesday evening, and in order to settle the matter agreed to redeem his promise. All things being ready, he proceeded to the residence of the unfortunate girl, and the "twain were made one," but instead of remaining with her he left shortly after the ceremony, and has not since been heard of. Another information was made charging him with abandonment.

Knocked Down.

Mathias Hermon made information before Justice Reichard yesterday, charging John Eckley with assault and battery. It appears that the parties were in a drinking saloon in East Birmingham, discussing the political "situation," when, as the prosecutor alleges, he was knocked down by the defendant because he spoke in vindication of Congress. The defendant was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at court.

"Brick" Pomeroy on Pittsburgh.

"Brick" Pomeroy seems to have formed no better opinion of Pittsburgh than did James Parton, as the following description goes to show:

"At the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers there is a great city; sixteen not as a queen in regal dignity but rather like a black chieftain in plain sable hue. The dwellers in this manufacturing metropolis are not decked in gay colors—to them the mystic arts of the French milliner are almost unknown; no brilliant variegated hues of gossamer shawls or flowery robes; no glistening tiles nor gorgeous neck ties, embellish their somber streets. Tis Pittsburgh, the Iron Manufacturing City; above, beneath and around, earth, air and sky, present one uniform shade of blackness.

The malicious blackguard thus describes Pittsburgh: " * * "an obscure street where loafers most do congregate, where ribald jest from negro brothels offends the ear, where the short-haired fraternity hold their nightly carnivals, and where purity and innocence never ventures."

We are permitted to discuss politics in our local columns we might venture to express wonder at the peculiar instinct of the Democrats to nose out "negro brothels." We have been about in Pittsburgh, and now learn for the first time that there is such a place of iniquity on our prided thoroughfare, and our information comes from "Brick" Pomeroy, who spent one night last month in his neighborhood. We are afraid he was mistaken as to the locality of the aforesaid brothels, as he could not have been fully posted on the names of our thoroughfares. Guess again, "Brick," where you spent that night.

Resigned.

Oliver McClintock, Esq., who has so admirably filled the position of President of the Young Men's Christian Association ever since its organization, has been compelled to resign on account of the demands of his extensive business upon his time. Mr. H. B. Porter, lately Corresponding Secretary of the Association and one of its most active and earnest workers, succeeds Mr. McClintock, while Mr. T. H. Rabe takes Mr. Porter's place.

United States Supreme Court Decision.

From the proceedings of the United States Supreme Court, on Monday, we take the following:

James Millinger, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew Hartupee. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

Surety of the Peace.

George Gross made information before Alderman Mullin yesterday, against Elizabeth Granwickey, for surety of the peace. He alleges that she threatened to do him bodily injury. She was arrested and held to bail for her appearance at Court.

Pocket Picked.

Charles Edwards, a resident of Mansfield, Ohio, alleges that he had his pocket picked in a drinking saloon at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, Tuesday. He was relieved of his pocket book containing $35.

Taken Over.

James Brown, charged with robbing Mr. A. H. Overholt, convicted recently and sentenced to two years in the Western Penitentiary, was taken over to that institution yesterday by Sheriff Cluly.

REPORT OF WATER COMMITTEE.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—The Water Committee here with present the annual reports of the officers in charge of the Water Works, and desire to call attention to several important matters connected therewith, which will require careful consideration and action by Councils.

It has become evident from the rapid increase of population and manufactories along the shores of the Allegheny, that a change in the location of the Water Works, perhaps in the source of supply, is now absolutely necessary. In view of the importance of the subject, we recommend the appointment of a Special Commission to investigate and report upon the practicability and expense of procuring pure water from the Allegheny or other streams, together with such other matters as may properly come within the scope of such a Committee.

Pending the examination and report upon new works, it is evident that the present works can be adapted to supply, for a time, the old city and nearly all of the Connecticville, Birmingham and Lawrenceville districts, in which a large portion of the mains should at once be made to supply the new population now imperfectly supplied with water and entirely destitute of protection against fire. To supply the Lawrenceville district alone, not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars should be made this season. And as Councils have already declined legislation to enable the city to borrow money, to be extended in improving and extending the Works, we respectfully call your attention to the subject for prompt action.

In the superintendent's report it is stated that the new engine and one line of river pipe furnished the city during the last part of the past year will fully meet the satisfactory supply of water, the other engine and line of river pipe being out of order. The entire Works must be put in complete order and able at any time to meet any contingency within their capacity.

In making the needed additions and repair at the lower works, it may be deemed advisable by Councils in laying down engines to substitute in place thereof either a Corliss or some other style of in proved pumping engine. Such an engine could then readily become a portion of the machinery in new works, though from the nature of the case, as years must elapse before they are completed, in the meantime the existing works must be maintained and somewhat extended.

To enable the officers of the works to exercise entire control over the supply of water and the returns therefrom, it is desirable that Councils enact the following ordinance, or one substantially similar to those in force in other cities, regulating the strength of plumbing material and styles of attachments to the public pipes. To do this effectively, all plumbers should be licensed by the Water Committee, and give satisfactory bonds for their strict adherence to the laws and regulations relating to the city Water Works. It should be ingrafted in the law that no pipe of less strength should be used for any purpo e in the upper district, nor in the lower district outside of the curb. No street or alley should be paved or repaved without all abandoned water attachments being first carefully removed. And in laying Hoisen pavement each lot owner should be required to put in at his own cost a hydrant within the inside of the curb before the pavement is laid.

Much annoyance occurs from unequa rates charged large consumers; to render the same uniform, all assessments under special Ordinances, and for Building Purposes should be made on returns rendered under oath by the consumer in the same manner that returns for business taxes are now made.

It is the unanimous sentiment of the Committee that all establishments using largely, as well as manufacturers supplied occasionally, should be required to put in meters at their own cost, of patterns approved by and subject to full control of the water superintendent, and that such consumers should be charged the rate per thousand gallons which the meter shall register. It is not desired by this to increase the rate of charge, but to guard against the immense waste of water prevalent in nearly all large cities. All consumers required to put in meters who shall neglect or refuse so to do, should be charged full rates or be cut off, as may be deemed most desirable.

Near the close of the year, by direction of Councils, new pipe was laid on Wood street, and the Committee for reasons satisfactory to them, did not collect the full amount of cost of the Liberty street pipe from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the expenditures are in excess of funds provided by appropriations and loans authorized by Councils, and are rendered for eleven months only, though comparison with former years will show the aggregate (considering the labor performed) is lower than for some years.

The financial and general operations of revenue, amounting to $24,168 21 over last year,

Amount of revenue for the year, $137,018 75
Current expenses for eleven mos. 40,391 35
Extensions of pipes 42,856 27
Payments on pipes laid in former years 1,668 88
Extension of pipes bills unpaid.. 10,702 06
Total cost of extensions 55,227 21
Balance in favor o City 34,319 68

Respectfully,
W. R. BROWN,
G. W. C. FFIN,
J. G. WATT,
JOHN SHIPTON,
DANIEL COYLE,
WM. FRIDAY,
CHAS. A. KEHEW
JOSEPH CASSEY,
ANDREW PATTERSON,
R. G. HERRON.

Report of Superintendent and Engineer of Water Works.

To the Water Committee:—Gentlemen—The following statement of the operations of the Water Works for the year ending January 31, 1868, is respectfully submitted:

During the year extensive additions have been made of leading mains, among the more important of which may be named the large pipe on Pennsylvania avenue, now affording a full and entirely satisfactory supply to that section, while the new lines on L'berty from Carson to Grant, and on Butler from Baldwin to Taylor streets, remedy a long existing deficiency in supply and furnish much better protection in case of fire. The work so well done in the past year should be continued, and new mains laid of larger capacity on Smithfield street from Fifth to Water streets. Larger pipe will be required and must be laid on several other streets in the lower wards, as rapidly as means can be provided. The pipe taken up on Wood street was found to be so utterly useless that it had to be broken up. The pipe taken out of Pennsylvania avenue was relaid on various streets in the hilly portion of the Sixth and Eighth wards, effecting the object desired and enabling a large number of extensions to be made than had been expected could be done with the amount of appropriations.

The existing works must be abandoned as soon as practicable to get rid of the present objectionable location of the works on the river above the supply pipes, and no delay should be permitted, but prompt action taken to select sites and erect the new works, which the dense population of the old and new districts of the city already require.

To enable the works to answer the demands likely to be made upon them, it is essential that new and old mains should be thoroughly reamed or replaced with a new one of similar or greater capacity, and the present pump has one broken chamber, and is scarcely worth repairing. In addition to the above improvements, and render the risks fully effective, a new set of boilers must be procured similar to those put in the new engine house. The old cylinder boilers have not sufficient capacity to supply the new engine.

In the early part of the year one line of river pipe became obstructed with drift and sand, and cannot be used, hence, an additional line could not be laid through no line of the pipe to supply both pumps during the period of low water, the new engine alone supplied the entire city.

The boilers in the Upper works have been in use over seventeen years; new boilers should be contracted for immediately and the machinery somewhat altered and improved. As well known, the old basin has not sufficient capacity to supply the city for over twenty-four hours; an increase in size must soon be resorted to if the entire works are not removed, and the basins placed at higher points, whence the entire district can be furnished.

The reservoirs were cleaned at the usual time. During the early part of the winter the wall on Bedford avenue, adjoining the Upper engine house, gave way and will require rebuilding as soon as the weather will permit.

The running time of the Lower Works was 28½ hours per day; of this time the new engine ran an average of 23¼ hours per day and the old engine ran 5 1-6 hours per day. This shows a total decrease of 7¼ hours per day over last year. Average daily consumption of coal, 1465¼ bushels per day, a decrease of 61½ bushels per day over last year. Average daily supply of water, 1,084,631 cubic feet.

The running time of the Upper Works was 15¼ hours per day, an increase of fifty minutes per day over last year. Coal consumed 227 bushels per day, an increase of 46 bushels per day over last year. Average daily supply of water, 184,680 cubic feet.

The following extensions have been made

	FEET.
Four inch pipe on Apple alley	109
Four inch pipe on St. Patricks alley	366
Four inch pipe on Wide alley	434
Four inch pipe on Diamond alley	118
Three inch pipe on Exchange alley	48
Four inch pipe on Duquesne street	27
Four inch pipe on Point street	47
Four inch pipe on Magee street	309
Four inch pipe on Mart street	220
Four inch pipe on Locust street	143
Four inch pipe on Miltenberger St.	117
Four inch pipe on Stevenson street	100
Four inch pipe on Watson street	254
Four inch pipe on Prospect street	204
Four inch pipe on First street	27
Four inch pipe on Second street	173
Four inch pipe on Fourth street	27
Four inch pipe on Sixth street	363
Four inch pipe on Diawiddie street	421
Four inch pipe on Miller street	117
Four inch pipe on Howell street	297
Four inch pipe on Butler street	105
Six inch pipe on Baldwin street	99
Six inch pipe on Morris street	25
Six inch pipe on Rush street	621
Six inch pipe on Clymer street	58
Six inch pipe on Taylor street	56
Six inch pipe on Carroll street	318
Six inch pipe on Morton street	41
Eight inch pipe on Bonner street	3,313
Eight inch pipe on Duquesne Way	1,160
Eight inch pipe on Howard street	1,239
Eight inch pipe on Penna. avenue	2,117
Eight inch pipe on Pride street	245
Eight inch pipe on Wayne street	117
Eight inch pipe on Fulton street	453
Ten inch pipe on Liberty street	3,867
Twelve inch pipe on Liberty street	1,500
Amount laid this year	20,024
Add former amount, less 3,911 feet removed	163,014
Total, over 34 3-5 miles or	183,038
Pipes now in use	
Four inch pipe on Crawford street	280
Four inch pipe on Mercer street	60
Four inch pipe on Rebecca street	330
Eight inch pipe on Bedford s reet	160
Eight inch pipe on Erin street	200
Fifteen inch pipe on Washington st.	220
Fifteen inch pipe on Basin alley	120
Total amount lowered	1,483
Number of fire plugs made and put in	85
Number of fire plugs repaired and reset	30
Number of fire plugs removed	4
Number of fire plug boxes put in	29
Number of fire plug boxes renewed	28
Whole number of fire plugs in the city	382
Number of floodgate made and put in	53
Number of floodgate boxes put in	18
Number of floodgates repaired	11
Number of floodgate boxes renewed	26
Whole number of floodgates in the city	528
Number of leaks in mains repaired	126
Number of ferrules inserted, ⅝ inch	146
Number of ferrules inserted, ¾ inch	96
Number of ferrules inserted, 1 inch	45
Number of ferrules inserted, 1¼ inch	12
	290 at $2 ... $598 08
Extra drilling	16 00
Amount received and paid to City Treasurer	$614 08

Appropriations and Expenditures.

Sundry appropriations by Councils	$ 72,900 00
Cash received from sundry parties per direction of Councils on account of pipe laid	16 582 27
Old metal sold and exchanged	2,151 94
Cash for material sold	198 85
Balance on hand January 31, 1867	29 14
Bills approved but unpaid	10,702 06
Total	$102,924 26

Expenditures for Lower Works.

Coal for eleven months	$ 14,366 44
Labor engineers and Firemen for eleven months	7,116 47
Labor at Vaults and pits	1,747 50
Labor at pipes and plugs	1,745 48
Labor cleaning basin	824 25
New machinery (purchased from 1866)	1,174 50
Repairing boilers	861 34
Repairing roof of engine house	230 50
Repairing roof of stables	130 00
Smith work and castings	145 50
Carpenter work and lumber	90 00
Packing, tow, rope, &c	200 76
Oil	587 83
Lumber	177 61
Copper and tin work	130 8
Brick and brick work	200 8
Iron	99 3
Hauling	2 6 50
Boots	172 24
Blacksmiting and tools	74 45
Carpenter work	11 80
Carpenter work	56 87
Painting	14 10
Wheelbarrows	15 00
Sundries	31 50
Soap and candles	25 42
Hardware	14 71
Leather	68 15
White lead, emery, &c	8 25
Freight, cartage, &c	7 40
Total	$ 28,748 55

Expenditures for Upper Works.

Coal for eleven months	$ 5,625 21
Labor, Smith and Firemen for eleven months	3 388 63
Labor at vaults and pits	192 75
Labor at pipes and plugs	873 75
Labor cleaning basin	108 75
Oil	191
Repairing boilers	189 87
Roasting sand pipe	138 12
Packing, tow, rope, &c	139
Iron and nails	18 50
Lumber	44 50
Brick and brick work	27
Smith work and castings	104 62
Brass work and castings	62 40
Tin and copper work	43 85
Hauling	58 75
Plumbing	84 49
Carpenter work	61 87
Hardware, &c	12 07
Blacksmiting, &c	66
Belts	22 90
Leather	7 00
Shovels and pipes	25 50
Soap and candles	10 38
Blacksmithing and tools	40 50
Painting	29 47
White lead, glazing, emery and fire work	23 95
Total	$11,642 96

Expenditures for Permanent Extensions.

Pipe	$21,869 43
Labor, laying pipe by contract	6,340 82
Labor, lowering pipe	1,467 25
Lead	3,323 77
Laying pipe by private parties, former years	3,698 83
Pipes and engines, by contract	1,000 00
Brass work and ferrules	724 30
Copper and tin work	92 40
Hemp	10 00
Shovels and picks	106 31
Lumber	514 43
Hardware	205 25
Blacksmithing and tools	167 80
Plumbing	313 84
Donkey engine for pumping into boilers	70 00
Chains	58 04
Iron and nails	35 19
Fire pipes	50 24
Pick handles	11 50
Leather	4 80
Patterns	10 00
Total	$ 51,855 15
Expenditures, lower works	$28,748 55
Expenditures, upper works	11,642 96
Expenditures, permanent extensions	51,855 15
Balance on hand	215 54
Bills laid over	10,702 06
Total	$102,924 26

Revenue.

Water rents assessed on various establishments	$129,905 13
Five per cent arrears, Oct 1, 1867	2,153 38
Water rents for building purposes	1,600 00
Water rents for sprinkling streets	126 37
House and ground rents at basin lot	239 94
Furnace and drilling	1,966 31
Old metal sold and exchanged	215 54
Balance on and Jan 31, 1867	29 14
Total revenues	$137,018 75
Total expenditures	102,708 72
Balance in favor of city	$ 34,310 03

Water Works Account.

To sundry appropriations	$ 72,900 00
To old metal exchanged by Sup't	2,151 94
To materials sold by Sup't	198 85
To balance, Jan. 31, 1867	29 14
To cash per Assessor, paid Treas.	1,966 31
To cash per sup't paid Treasurer	614 00
Total	$ 77,909 24
By sundry warrants	$73,909 06
By sundry settlements	2,164 39
By cash paid Treas by Sup't	614 01
By cash paid Treas by Ass'r	1,966 31
By balance on hand	215 54
Total	$ 77,909 24

Report of Assessor of Water Rents.

To the Water Committee:—Gentlemen—The undersigned respectfully reports that he has paid to the Treasurer, cash items of Water rents for building purposes $ 1,600 00
Water rents for sprinkling streets 126 37
House and ground rents at basin lot 239 94
Total $ 1,966 31

The Water Rents assessed on the various establishments in the city and suburbs, using hydrant water, for the year ending March 31st, 1868, amount to $137,018 75 From the following sources, viz:

1 Court House and Jail	$ 1,000 00
1 Gas Works	750 00
1 Custom House and Postoffice	165 00
4 Hospitals	219 50
61 Hotels	4,965 07
27 Schools and Colleges	602 35
20 Theatres and Lecture Halls	292 00
9 Public Bath Establishments	357 60
1 Steam Laundry	75 00
9 Flour Mills	1,112 73
19 Confectionery and Bakeries	176 00
4 Chandleries	267 25
10 Cabinet and Chair Factories	117 00
3 Coke Works	394 50
11 Glass Works	2,045 00
2 Distilleries	675 00
25 Rectifying Distilleries	955 25
4 Steel Spring and Shovel Factories	719 50
12 Brick Yards	492 16
33 Printing offices and binderies	798 76
11 Planing & Saw Mills	967 25
5 Oil Refineries	960 00
2 Tanneries	147 50
21 Foundries & Machine Shops	4,896 00
123 Livery and other Stables	1,919 88
71 Engine shops, Foundries and Machine Shops	4,044 12
13 Rolling Mills, Forges and Steel Works	5,221 12
17 Breweries and Malt Houses	3,275 92
16 Railroad and Railway Depots	13,298 00
40 Miscellaneous Manufactories	1,514 00
405 Hotels, Tavern and Boarding Houses	10,844 32
1,553 Warehouses, Stores, Offices and Workshops	11,537 65
657 Stores with Dwellings attached	7,695 46
8,555 Dwellings	57,149 00
11,753 Assessments	$129,905 13
Five per cent arrears Oct. 1867	2,153 38
Water rents for building purposes	1,600 00
Water rents for sprinkling streets	126 37
House and ground rents at basin lot	239 94
Ferrules and drilling	614 09
Old Metal sold exchanged	2,215 79
Balance on hand February 1, 1867	29 14
Total Revenue	$137,018 75

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD S. WRIGHT,
Assessor of Water Rents.

JANUARY 31, 1868.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities

Sold, Silver,

And Coupons,

bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
WEDNESDAY, February 26 1868.

With the prospect of the settlement of all the agitation having its centre in Washington, will at last be removed, people revived financial matters from a proper stand point and quieted down. Gold market opened at 141¾, declined to 141¾, and closed week and dull at 140¾, with a prospect of a still further decline. Within two days the government sold the closure about five and a half millions of gold for interest on Ten Forty bonds, and with a strong reserve of eighty millions will be able to keep down the premium without selling any.

Bonds in Europe have suffered but a trifle of a decline, considering the agitation of Saturday and Monday, and people on the other side of the ocean show more confidence in the integrity of the United States Government than a large proportion of our own citizens. Governments were weak to-day, and kept barely steady; the decline was heaviest in Seven Thirties and Five Twenties of 1865.

The stock market is more active, neither is money quite as easy as it was last week, which shows a better state of affairs, and is the forerunner of a more active business season. With the decline in the high price oil gas stocks, others will follow and money may soon return again to perform its proper functions among the merchants and manufacturers.

The beginning of the busy season has caused a lively demand for greenbacks, partly for settlers moving westward as well as for the purchase of western produce, and the banks are pretty well drained of their surplus legal tenders. Banks are all short of money and and will not discount except for good customers; outside paper finds no fever.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 140¾; 1881's, 111; 5-20's, 1862, 111; 1864's, 108. Ten-forties, Coupons, 104¾; 10-40's, 104¾; 7-30s, 105¼.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	93½
Toledo, Wabash & Western	60¼
Western Union Telegraph	34½
Erie R. R.	6¼
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	86½
Northwestern Railroad—common	58½
Northwestern—preferred	78½
New York Central	96¼
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	30½
Michigan Southern	91½
Cumberland Coal	25
Quartz Hill	1 50
Quicksilver	25¼

—The Government is now selling United States five per cent. ten-forties. The operation is a better one for the Government, as prices now stand, than selling gold bearing five-twenties, and it may enable the Treasury to buy seven thirty per cents., which are being voluntarily converted, but slowly, with the present rates. The interest is now due on the bonds, and more than $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 of being filled up to the $200,000,000 authorized by the act of March 3, 1867. The Secretary has authority, under the act of March 3, 1865, to create a new series of bonds, of the same tenor, but it is doubtful whether he will feel inclined to do so without further legislation from Congress.

—The Chicago *Republican*, of Tuesday, says: Business at the basan to-day was unusually active, but the rise in gold has caused the closure of the banks on Saturday last, and not to any increased activity in mercantile or commercial circles. The rise in gold will increase the trade and commerce seem to be more lively than for several weeks past. Deposits are increasing, and loans are steadily on the decline. There is a light run on the way. It is now snowing, and will, perhaps, continue to-day. Quotations to-day, uct, are as follows:

Sugars—Refining	19@20c
Prime, per lb	18@18½c
Fair to good, per lb	16@17c
Ordinary, per lb	14@15c
Average, per lb	17½c

Cloth & Hobbing sold 42 good Ohio, 9 owt, at 7½@8c; 30 do, 10 owt, at 8c; 50 do, 10 owt, at 8¼.06; T. D. Goff, 30 Kentucky, 8¾ owt, at 7½@8c; McBeth & Nichols, 64 Illinois, 7¾ owt, at 7½c.

Sheep—Receipts for the week, 26,189 head. Market steady for prime at 4¾@5c, and common to fair at 3½@4½c, for both sheep and lambs. A car load of 20 the average Illinois sold at 6¼c. There were 6000 head on sale today.

Hogs—Week's receipts are 11,315 head. Today there were 2,700 on sale. Market is dull, and 5c lower, with sales at 8¼@8½. A car of very rough Ohio, average 275 lbs, sold at 8½c; and a car of Illinois, 170 lbs, 8c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,400 head. There was a fair demand, the element condition of the weather to-day, there was a goodly number of buyers present who manifested considerable attention to prices, but the competition was only sufficient to enable holders to maintain the quotations current at the close of our last report. The offerings embraced no lots of superior quality, being confined to medium and common grades, and the supply of the latter description largely predominating. Sales of first and second class steers were made at 9@10c; primed do at 7½@8½c, and common do at 6@7c, gross.

Sheep—Receipts 5000 head; supplies have been ample for the demand, which, during the week has been dull and prices rather weak; sales of common and choice lots at 6@7½c per pound, gross.

Hogs—Receipts 5000 head. The activity which has characterized this department of the city stock market for weeks past still continues, notwithstanding an increased supply. The late advance was well sustained; sales at the Avenue and Union drove yards at from $12@13 per 100 lbs, net.

Cleveland Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, February 26.—Flour is very quiet, and prices are nominally declined; double extra spring at $7.75@11.50, double extra red winter $12.00@13.50, double extra white $14@ —. Wheat, not much doing and very quiet; held at $2.50@2.52 for No. 1 red winter, $2.40 for No. 2 do, and $2.35 for No. 1 spring. Corn dull and lower; sales of 5000 bushels damaged and light sales at 92c for No. 1 shelled; at 94c since the market was weak. Oats—The market is very heavy and the market is weak; No. 1 State sold at 67@68c from store. Rye is moderate demand and steady at $1.55@1.56 for No. 1; a small sale of very choice at 1.58. Barley quiet and steady at $2.20@2.22 for No. 1 Canada, and held at $1.80@2.00 for No. 2 State. Petroleum quiet but firm; refined in bond held at 24@26c, do free at 40@45c in trade lots.

Baltimore Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; white and yellow 85@86c. Oats firm at 76@78c. Rye nominal. Cloverseed active; western $9@9.50. Provisions very active and buoyant; bulk shoulders 10½c; sides 12½c; rib 13c. Land active at 16@16½c.

Philadelphia Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Clovereed $8.00@8.75. Petroleum quiet; crude 16c, refined in bond 24c on spot. Flour inactive. Wheat steady; red $2.50@2.52. Rye lower; Pennsylvania 72c. Corn very quiet; mixed western $1.23. Oats steady at 80@81c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1868.

The general markets present no new characteristics worthy of special notice. There is no improvement to note in the demand for any of the leading articles, while prices, generally, are without quotable change.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited supply and in demand, though prices are unchanged. Winter may be quoted at $2.45@2.47 for Red, and $2.55 @2.57 for White. Corn is plenty and dull; cannot be quoted above 90c@90c on track, and $1@ 1,05 in store. Rye is firmer and in better demand; we continue to quote at $1.45@1.50. Oats quiet and unchanged at 64@65c on track, and 67@70c in store. Barley is in demand at $2,00 to $2.10.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm and excited, with an upward tendency; 11¼@11¾c for Shoulders; 13¾ for Ribbed; 14½@15c for Clear Sides, and 17¼@17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is firm and advancing; prime kettle rendered is quoted at 18¾@19c, in tierces, and 19¼@19¾c in kegs. Mess Pork dull at $26.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is moderately active and a shade